

# THE SCOPE

'THE GREAT BUSINESS OF LIFE IS TO BE, TO DO AND TO  
DO WITHOUT.'  
— Morley

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# THE SCOPE



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# THE SCOPE

*Presents*

## CARE OF THE EYES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

*by Dr. Ralph H. Green, O. D., D. O. S.*

A comprehensive visual survey of all school children in the U. S. has never been attempted. But many hundred thousands of children have been examined throughout the country and statistics gained from these tests show that an average of 25 to 30% suffer from defective vision. Naturally the figures vary and some-time run as high as 50%. This high figure is usually found in those centers which are populated by foreign born where there is a tremendous tendency toward nearsightedness.

Before beginning a discussion of visual tests in the public schools some thought must be given to the causes of poor eyesight. First of all let us consider the actual physical surroundings of the schoolroom.

The three great requisites necessary for good eye care in all schoolrooms are the following:

- 1st Suitable books.
- 2nd Proper seating facilities.
- 3rd Adequate lighting.

Textbooks play an important part in the eyesight of school children. They can often be blamed for the dazzling reflections that result from glossy paper. This type of paper must be eliminated in favor of that with a dull finish. A hard-pressed paper is to be preferred over soft paper as soft paper is readily soiled and the print easily rubbed off, thus making it difficult to read and encourages the child to get real close to the book. Pure white, or paper slightly toned toward cream color, affords the best contrast with the ink, which should be black.

The size of the print is likewise an im-

portant factor. In the early grades, print should be large. As the child advances in his school work the print can correspondingly be reduced in size. Small print requires the child to work very close in order to read. This strains the eyes and may bring on a condition of nearsightedness.

We have only just begun to realize that the desks at which the children sit for hours at a time must be regulated to fit each child. Posture and eyesight go hand in hand, and a fault in one is likely to induce a fault in the other.

In reading, the desk should be so arranged that the distance of the eyes from the book is from 14 to 16 inches. Children have a tendency to work closer to the book to obtain a larger image of the print. This is especially the case if a youngster has poor vision or if the print is too small. To secure proper postural conditions all desks should be made of adjustable parts so that they may be fitted to the varied heights of the pupils. The top of the desk should be slanted so that it makes an angle of 30 degrees with the floor line. It would be a wise measure to have a half-yearly readjustment of all the desks and chairs, for often a child in a few short months outgrows the original adjustment and is then forced to accept cramped desk quarters. Faulty posture assumed at improperly adjusted desks is responsible for much evil, for not only may visual disorders arise as a result of too short a distance between the eyes and the desk, because the desk is too high, but various spinal

curvatures may be induced when the shoulder of the writing hand is raised to write on the top of the desk. This may seriously impair health through life.

It has long been the opinion of workers in the field of school health that the amount of light in the classroom has a distinct bearing on the alertness of children, on interest in the tasks undertaken and on the achievement of children. Good illumination is important to minimize eyestrain and prevent the development of eye troubles among the pupils. The standard code concerning school lighting is as follows: If possible, light should enter the classroom from windows on the left. In order to give adequate illumination on the desks furthest from the windows, the window area should be at least 20% of the floor area and the rooms should not be more than 24 feet broad. Where rooms are wider than this, light should necessarily enter the room from two sides, preferably from the left and rear. Since the light from the top of the window is needed for the desks the far side of the room the windows should reach within six inches of the ceiling. To prevent glare from the blackboards in the front of the classroom, no window should extend nearer the front wall than the front row of desks. In general rooms with northeast, northwest, southeast or southwest exposure will receive well-distributed daylight. So much for considering the actual physical surroundings in the classroom that may affect the eyesight of the school children.

Now to discuss the school child himself. Most children are started in school between the ages of five and six. The eye is not developed then anymore than the rest of the body, yet it is expected to function with the precision and efficiency of an adult. The majority of the school children are farsighted, a condition which may appear to be an advantage in that the ability to see in the distance is very good. It is anything but that, for farsightedness produces more eyestrain than any other type of eye defect, especially if such eyes are used in close work as in reading, writing, sewing, drawing and fine handwork.

In reading, the young child has to study

each letter of every separate word while an adult just glances quickly at a line of words in order to understand the contents. This means that the child must focus the eyes on each separate letter, and since they are generally farsighted they complete this near-focusing with a tremendous tax on the nervous system, and eye-strain results.

If the child is nearsighted, reading is much more comfortable than playing out-of-doors. The strain in reading is not so great for these children but there is the danger of the nearsightedness increasing. When a nearsighted child is subjected to much close work there is a tendency for the nearsightedness to increase and this is a serious situation. Remember, nearsightedness is not present at birth but may result from eyestrain.

Some parents feel that if glasses are put on young children to correct defective vision, the eyes will be so weakened that the glasses can never be discarded. This is entirely unfounded in fact. Glasses relieve the trouble and tend to make the imperfect eye function normally. The child is naturally more comfortable with the glasses on and prefers to wear them rather than to go back to the uncertainty and eyestrain. The drain on the body from eye defects often manifests itself in certain reflex actions, such as headaches, fatigue, nausea, and inability to concentrate. Correction with glasses removes the strain and the child's body soon starts to function normally again. Psychologists estimate that 80% of all education is gained through the eyes, therefore, any reduction in normal vision lessens the child's ability to absorb information and reduces his ultimate store of knowledge. The tragic part of having so large a proportion of children suffering from defective vision is the fact that so often it is entirely unsuspected. Most of these children never get an equal chance for no one knows, until too late, that the condition exists. The majority of them get the misnomer of being dull, backward and inattentive, while all the time they see things through a haze. They themselves rarely realize that there is something wrong so that they cannot com-

*(please turn to page fourteen)*

# OPTOMETRY'S THINNING RANKS

*by H. E. Pine, D. O. S., Chicago, Ill.*

The Blue Book of Optometrists for the past several years has in each issue listed fewer names than in the previous issue. A few years ago there were more than 22,000 persons holding licenses to practice Optometry in the United States. At present, I understand, there are about 16,000. We are told that our death rate exceeds our birth rate and on the surface this would seem a very serious situation and to spell an inevitable and not very distant end to Optometry.

In one state alone, in one year 400 holding Optometric licenses failed to renew these licenses. This fact was written up in one of the medical journals, pointing out that Optometry like many other "cults" would soon be a thing of the past. It is certainly true that those who hold licenses to practice Optometry have grown fewer, but does this really point toward the demise of Optometry? What our "Viewers with Alarm" seem to lose sight of, however, is that due to the fact the Courts have held repeatedly that the law cannot be made retroactive, it was necessary, as everyone knows, to exempt from examination and to issue Optometric licenses to many, who by no stretch of the imagination, could have been termed Optometrists, as we now understand Optometry.

Time, and inability to meet modern competition, is rapidly eradicating this group, and in the state where in one year 400 failed to renew their licenses due to death or lack of interest, there were eighty real modernly trained Optometrists licensed and started to practice. Certainly we cannot count this as a net loss of 320, for with very few exceptions losing the 400 should itself be counted as a gain, and certainly the addition of eighty well educated, well trained Optometrists shows a very neat gain in the credit side of our ledger.

Statistics show that there are hundreds of prosperous small towns where there is not a

single modern Optometrist. There are many of these towns — in fact whole counties — in the United States, where there is not anyone holding an Optometric license. There the old-time country doctor takes care of all eye conditions and attempts to fit glasses to his patients, not because he is competent to do so, Heaven knows, but because there is no one else there to render these services, if he didn't.

Certainly the modern graduate in Optometry is vastly superior in training to the old-timer. What too many of the new graduates seem to lack, however, is the fighting spirit of their predecessors. Many of the recent graduates, too many, seem to feel that "The world owes them a living". This probably is not peculiar to Optometrists, however, for a very large percentage of the people of these United States seem to be suffering from the same delusion. It never occurred to the pioneers of this country that the country "owed" them anything except an opportunity to toil and to build a future for themselves. Pioneers in Optometry gave unstintingly of their time and of their money to secure legal recognition for Optometry. This spirit of service to their profession seems to be woefully lacking in many of our recent graduates who do not even support Optometric organizations by their membership, but demand that the organization accomplish miracles for them in stamping out discrimination, and in some few instances by giving them opportunities to which they are not entitled.

Our thinning ranks may be our salvation. Numbers while important, are not in themselves conclusive. A well trained minority has times without number defeated the unorganized half-hearted majority. In the War of 1812, to the everlasting discredit of the United States, a few hundred English soldiers were able to invade the Nation's capitol, to burn our White  
(please turn to page thirteen)

# A SHORT SHORT PLAY

*Submitted by Ralph Fritz*

## *Mussolini Takes To Spectacles*

Physicians announce that Premier Mussolini is suffering from an aversion to wearing spectacles. He has now been ordered to wear them at least when reading and in his own privacy. (news item).

Dr. — Do you want the truth?

Mussolini — Come, come, out with it. What's wrong with me? And I warn you, it had better not be serious.

Dr. — Your main trouble is vanity. You refuse to acknowledge that you're getting older. You had better ease up or you'll be out of business.

Mussolini — (a little resignedly) — Well, what do you want me to do?

Dr. — You've got to wear spectacles.

Mussolini — Stop! Not that.

Dr. — You know very well that your eyes hurt you.

Mussolini — Yes, but must everybody else know?

Dr. — Why this aversion to glasses? Thousands of other people wear them.

Mussolini. — But glasses are poison in the dictator business. A man can't look strong, powerful, and convincing with 'cheaters' on.

Dr. — It isn't how a man looks; it's what he does.

Mussolini (sadly) — That was alright before the newsreels and candid cameras came.

Dr. — How do you know how you look in glasses?

Mussolini (whispering) — Just between ourselves, I've put on a pair at home and looked in the mirror. Believe me, the way I looked made me lose confidence in myself.

Dr. — You're silly. We all come to glasses in time.

Mussolini — Has Hitler come to 'em yet?

Dr. — Not in public.

Mussolini — I won't wear them in public until that guy does.

Dr. — Well, it's up to you. But eyestrain

is causing those headaches.

Mussolini — I have plenty of headaches from other causes. Suppose I accept your advice, can I put off wearing them for a few months?

Dr. — Why?

Mussolini — There's a war crisis you know. I'd look pretty ineffective giving war orders in glasses.

Dr. — Well, just wear them in private for a while. Is it a promise?

Mussolini (sternly after a little reflection) — Oh, I suppose so Doc. But I'm going to get Hitler on the wire. An Axis is an Axis, and if one partner has to go around in cheaters, the other will have to!

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# PI OMICRON SIGMA

*by George M. Cohen*

June, and another happy, successful year comes to a close for the brothers in the fraternal activities of Pi Omicron Sigma. With the coming of June, the twenty-eighth year of our fraternity has drawn to a close. The brothers are looking forward to an even brighter year under the capable leadership of the newly elected officers commencing next September.

At this point we would like to extend greetings to Zeta chapter of Omega Epsilon Phi, recently organized at M. S. O. We wish this new organization best wishes for a successful future as well as offer our coöperation in whatever endeavors they may undertake.

The closing of the year's events for P. O. S. was marked on Tuesday evening, May 12, 1941 at 1112 Boylston Street, at which time the pledges, initiated into our organization

this year, were given their final rights of induction into full membership by the officers of the coming year, assisted by the retiring officers and fraternity members.

We of the forthcoming Senior group wish to extend to Bud Richmond, retiring Vice Chancellor, our thanks and appreciation for the great job he has done since assuming this office two years ago. We wish him the best of wishes and success on his premature departure, our loss and Uncle Sam's gain, to take up arms for the U. S. A.

And so, being that this is the closing column of a year drawing to an end in the final "Scope" issue, as Scribe, I wish to extend to all the fraternity brothers, past, present and future alumni, a fond farewell with best wishes for a successful and happy summer.

# OMEGA EPSILON PHI

*by Herbert Iventash*

The walls of Parlor A at the Ritz Plaza Hotel echoed to the initiation of Joseph Aleo and Sidney Stillman. Brothers Aleo and Stillman were subjected to a ritual that was being employed for the second time in eighteen years. The din increased when the brothers imbibed of a bit of food to the accompaniment of joyous song of their own manufacture.

The fraternity voted to accept a new chapter at Ohio State. This group has been functioning as an independent group known as the Optometry Club.

At the National Convention to be held in

Atlantic City in June, the fraternity will hold its annual conclave. Dr. William Feinbloom of New York, will deliver an address before this conclave.

The program for next year is being prepared by the functions committee. It will be their purpose to arrange a series of interesting lectures and also to prepare an extensive social program.

The fraternity plans to begin pledging this coming September. The pledges will wear blue and white triangular buttons.

Omega Epsilon Phi.

# AMONG THE GIRLS

by Janet Mechanic

ANNOUNCER: This is station M. S. O., ladies and gentlemen. When you hear the gong, the time will be — the time of year that actually has us opening our books, and paying attention to them, no less! (Fanfare).

(Soft music) M. S. O. presents (dramatically) a "review", "Among The Girls"! Starring — those invisible, but ever-present, MEN — ably assisted by Evelyn Adler, Maria Font, Arnelda Levine, Amelia Caton, Rita Johnson, and yours ever so truly — beauteous ladies all! (naive little character, aren't I?)

(Double fanfare — bronx cheer in background). Now, as we shall not interrupt our playette with advertising, we shall have a phew words of appreciation from our sponsors — *The Boys* (silence). Thank you boys.

Now for the play!! (conga music).

Scene: A night club! The Latin Quarter in Boston. Voices — what else, among the girls — are heard?

Evelyn: This reminds me of our December initiation dinner.

Evelyn's Escort: Really. Evelyn? Did you — ?

Evelyn: Except that it was at Steuben's — Arnelda and Amelia were new members — there was no Conga music or good floor show — but the noise!

Amelia's Escort: Oh, Amelia, were you?

Janet: You two were dressed in white (looks about table) and no fellas —

Janet's Escort: (unbelieving) no men?

Maria: No, and we didn't have any the day we didn't get to see "Fantasia", either.

Arnelda: Men had nothing to do with that. We just couldn't see ourselves paying to watch little ducks dancing.

Janet: (A-la "Dead End") Look at me — I'm daaancin, I'm daaancin!

Arnelda: And elephants, too!

Arnelda's Escort: You might have enjoyed it. It has great artistic value.

Arnelda: (As fat lady dances by) Ele-

phants dancing! Imagine! (Fat lady looks daggers).

Rita: You know girls, since I left, I miss the fun we all had gossiping in the Girls' Room.

Arnelda and Janet: Speaking of gossip — Elsa's engaged.

Rita: No! To whom?

Arnelda and Janet: To Parker Wahn from Jamaica Plain.

Janet's Escort: I remember her. Beautiful girl.

Amelia: I almost feel I know her myself. You spoke so much about her.

Janet: She helped us a lot to learn Spanish. Now, Maria has the burden all to herself.

Evelyn: It must have been amusing for Elsa. The perfect M. S. O. Spanish accent, you know.

Maria: They do very well.

Arnelda: Thanks, Maria.

Rita's escort: Spanish language, "Fantasia", gossip, initiations! Don't you dears ever study?

Maria: That starts tomorrow. For finals.

Rita's Escort: The band's tuning up for a Conga. Come, let's dance!

Announcer: Yes, let's dance. But first a toast!

To all our sorority members, present and absent — and to the future WOMEN IN OPTOMETRY. (Fanfare!)

## A PAUSE

Silverman: "I graduated in playing a saxophone from a correspondence school."

Gates: "You must have lost a lot of mail."

# THRU THE EDITOR'S EYES

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## WORLD'S FOREMOST AUTHORITY ON LIGHTING

Dr. Matthew Luckiesh, in addition to serving as Director of the Lighting Research Laboratory of General Electric Company at Nela Park, Cleveland, is regarded throughout

the world as the outstanding authority on lighting.

This dynamic man is the originator of radically new concepts of seeing. The researches which he directs have developed a new science which is revolutionizing both viewpoint and attitude throughout many activities of a civilization built largely upon seeing. His works have given birth to a world-wide movement that is bringing to mankind an adequate concept and knowledge of seeing.

In his research, Dr. Luckiesh has assumed that human beings see not only with eyes and light but with their bodies and minds. "They are," he tells you, "human seeing machines". This new approach has opened an entirely new vista of research and directed a new attack in this direction. Thanks to his studies, artificial lighting has become a competitor of daylight. Results of arduous researches upon eyes, muscles nerves, heart and brain point toward daylight conditions as the ideal for seeing easily. They reveal penalties due to inadequate seeing conditions. He has provided much knowledge long needed which now makes it possible for specifying light and lighting on a scientific basis and from the viewpoint of human efficiency and welfare.

Dr. Luckiesh has written twenty books and hundreds of scientific and technical papers dealing with the vast complexity of light, color, lighting, vision and seeing.

In one of his books he states, "Living is a product of time multiplied by intensity." This appears to be the theme song of his work and his life. His view of modern science extends far beyond scientific methods as a tool. To him it is a new movement in a civilization whose ills are due to ignorance and prejudice. He believes that the method, attitude, and spirit of modern science can and will eventually escape its narrow confines and pervade the thought and action of people. In other words, the hope and salvation of civilization lies in guidance by the incontestable truth and forces of modern science.

## **LIGHTING EXPERT HUNTS FOR LIGHT, WAYS TO USE IT**

### **SAMUEL G. HIBBEN OF WESTINGHOUSE PROMINENT IN DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT**

Samuel G. Hibben has lived, worked and dreamed in the realm where electrical energy is transformed into light, since as a boy of 14, he helped an older brother wire the family residence in Hillsboro, Ohio, for some of the earliest type carbon lamps.

His life work has been a constant search for new kinds of light and new applications of light. Many famous firsts in the business of lighting the nation can be chalked to his credit. He helped develop the first system of transcontinental airplane beacons, the first modern flood-lighting installation for public monuments and the first semi-direct lighting for homes and offices. He has even been deep sea fishing with ultraviolet light.

Today he is Director of Applied Lighting for the Lamp Division of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and has the job of finding practical applications for nearly all the products of the famous Research Lamp Laboratories at Bloomfield, N. J.

By the time he was 15, Mr. Hibben was already producing an income from his chosen field. Platinum which he salvaged from burnt-out carbon filament lamps kept him regularly in pocket money to the envy of schoolmates. At 16, young Hibben joined forces with his older brother to form an electrical contracting business. Together the two youths installed some of the first residential wiring systems in town.

Following graduation from the Case School of Applied Science in 1910, Mr. Hibben, then 22, joined the MacBeth Evans Glass Company in Pittsburgh as illuminating engineer. During his first year with the company, he helped develop the first "cluster" street lights, a term applied because of the method of arranging several milk-white lamp globes in a group on the pole. This system of street lighting became widely used and is still found in many

cities today. Mr. Hibben also pioneered in semi-indirect lighting bowls, diffusing glass reflectors and lighthouse lenses produced for the first time in this country.

For a year between 1915 and 1916, Mr. Hibben established an office in Pittsburgh as a consulting engineer. His major work during those 12 months was testing military searchlights for the Greek Government.

Mr. Hibben's career with Westinghouse began in 1916, but it was cut short a year later when the young engineer offered his services to the U. S. Army, and left Pittsburgh for Washington. Experience in military lighting qualified him immediately for the job of developing new portable field searchlights with other army engineers. This work resulted in a new type anti-aircraft searchlight mounted on a rubber-tired auto chassis.

Late in 1917, Mr. Hibben went first to England and then to France with the Army Searchlight Battalion. In France, the group was assigned to sound ranging work at the battlefield, and Mr. Hibben was soon to see some of the most thrilling moments of his life. In cellars of deserted houses just behind the lines, the young engineer operated at a delicate control board which recorded the site of enemy gun and artillery emplacements and the direction from which any shot was fired.

"The system enabled us to learn everything about an enemy gun except the name of the man who fired it," Mr. Hibben said.

When the war ended, Mr. Hibben was assigned to a corps which travelled throughout France making estimates of damage to public and industrial property. He spent another year in post-graduate work at the University of Paris.

Mr. Hibben rejoined Westinghouse in 1919, and was appointed branch manager at the Cleveland office of the Westinghouse Lamp Division. A year later, he was called to Bloom-

# SENIOR SEGMENTS

by Herbert S. Greenblatt

As I sit here in my little chair with Vic Savin mopping my fevered brow and supplying an occasional artificial mastication to his gum, I can reflect, since I am a concave mirror, that this is the last article that will ever adorn the gracious pages of the "Scope" from this class. To date — about 27,000 words have been slung at you since this column was born way back in '37. And that ain't . . . hay!

Practical Optics shop and Physiological Optics Lab have ceased to be and wheel! Just imagine — no more "in the water" or "pretty good for you, Dendrite".

Hymoff's Murgatroeyed II suffered a nervous breakdown with proptosis of the transmission. Artificial perspiration failed to bring about a recovery.

Eet ees too 'ot for Byrd and it's getting too 'ot for us now.

*Duction Note:*

Bazie's legs — induction.

Julius's legs — outduction.

The following lament was composed by one

Loose Beckwith and is representative — for the entire group of "heart breakers".

"Causes for late burning lights  
Are bifocal adds and seg heights  
But thankful are we  
For our M. O. C.  
Where the days are Arabian Nights.

Diplopia phobia I judge  
To correct is as easy as fudge  
But correction you know  
Is but half of the show  
Just give me a good, solid smudge!

"Geldink" Hindman has been writing a good many special delivery letters to a certain "optical" house in New Jersey. Judging from the rapid answers, we believe the correction required is a plus combined with minus.

Well, kiddies it's time to close up for good and I want to wish you all the luck in the world. See you next year at the Convention.

*Grin.*

# SOPH SLANTS

by Jerome Rutberg

This indeed is a sad, grieving month. We have only a few more hours to gaze intently on those youthful, beaming, intellectual faces of the Seniors.

Tears run down our backs when we think that these boys are going to leave us forever — and crash into the Optometric world.

No longer will we be able to read those extremely interesting articles of Herbert Greenblatt. No longer will his accent and smiling face enrichen our lives. His nonchalance and his independent "man of the world" airs have long been admired and respected by us Sophs.

Then there's that beautiful smile, those gorgeous teeth, that winning personality possessed by none other than shy and meek Theodore Weisman. Teddy could easily be

called the Coca Cola Kid because his presence is so refreshing.

We must not forget Victor (I'm a Lover) Savin. This matinee idol of M. S. O. and answer to a maiden's prayer is going too. Many a young girl's heart along with other things will be broken when Vic says aurevois.

That smooth Rappoport with his pleasant mannerism and characteristics will also be missed by all.

Al Gillman's moustache, Bill (the world owes me a living) Killilea's witticisms, Goodfader's poems, Hymoff's masculinity, Corrente's persistence, Toy's intellect, Coyle's naiveness, Sklar's sweet face, Mayer's interviews, Snyder's subtleness, Beckwith's hairs,  
(please turn to page foruteen)

# FRESHMAN PUPIL

by Arthur Veaner and Robert Lippin

There is a song that goes "Gone are the days . . ." Gone are the freshman days seems more applicable. We entered the Massachusetts School of Optometry as raw, rude Freshman and not mentioning Veaner's name, we exit the Freshman year as raw, rude Freshman. No matter how we tried otherwise, unfortunately we did gain some vital knowledge. We discovered that the hydra leads a "hand to mouth" existence, that Neuman and the dinosaur both have their brains in the same place, that glass is transparent except for the window variety at M. S. O.

And here let us say, as freshman we became acquainted with the profession of Optometry. Our induction into M. S. O. was that first step. Where it will lead is up to us and the state boards.

Many of us were under the impression that it was we who did the sweating and swearing this year but for sweating and possibly swearing let us give credit to our *Freshman Faculty* for the seemingly impossible task of drilling hard knowledge into harder heads. The manner in which this was done reflects in no way the degree of knowledge attained, if any. Dr. Harris in his quiet, persuasive manner taught us anatomy which many of us have extended through use of Braille System. The science of Physics as preached by one Doctor Wright and practised by us were two different things. And Doctor Ruby, that gem of wisdom in a cheap setting, pinned his faith on Chapter XI.

Among other things for which this year will be remembered is the opening of the Massachusetts Optometric Clinic. Its unveiling was another forward step. We had the opportunity of visioning the surroundings in which we would soon be known as Doctor.

The affairs of our class as a whole, and the affairs of those within the class, what are we saying. . . . Well anyway to those who

might want to forget, let us remind you of things better left unwritten. The fraternity bids, the hazing. Waldman and the target he offered to a very hard paddle. The mad cry for "Schlosberg" as that poor unfortunate huddled terror-stricken in the corner. Horn-rimmed glasses and sailor hats. Then there were the class dances. The first one, courtesy of the Junior Class. Danny Rubin "Shiek of Chelsea" who appeared towing his bosses' daughter. When Danny Cohen and Nelson Waldman got together on "Little Sally Waters" the psycopathic wards made room for two more. Our class dance which was held at the Versailles Club brought a great flowering of Freshman floy-floy. Sumner Platten and brunette jived a wicked Lindy and Hermie Pollock, went to town with his beautiful blonde eyeful "Chelsea style". Dick Urdang also made a perfect three point landing when he started to sit down and found his chair had disappeared. But he was up at the count of two. Exams reared their many heads throughout the year but particularly at the wrong time. The greatest comeback of the year was that of Larry Dolloff, out for two months, who returned to plunge back to work. There are so many! trivials worth remembering. . . . The time "Swede" Swanson rescued the softball from the Charles River by diving in after it. . . . The radiator that beat a Gene Krupa rhythm. . . . The fan that sounded like three Spitfires. . . . Miss Amy Caton who brought delight to an otherwise dreary class. . . . Brooklyn Dodgers in '41. . . . Ruby with his "There's no epidermis off my posterior". . . . pickled pigs in Formaldehyde. . . . Normy Kahnovsky. . . . The "hearts and spades" King. . . . "Jawn" Reardon, case incurable. . . . and so many more. . . . Yes, it was a great year for a great class.

II now.

## --LIGHTING EXPERT

*(continued from page ten)*

field to develop a lighting service bureau which was later to become the present Commercial Engineering Department. He was named to his present position as Director of Applied Lighting in the fall of 1933.

Greater shipping safety in coastal waters of the United States probably is due partly to Mr. Hibben's assistance in developing the first electric beacons for lighthouses. These lamps, foolproof in operation, ended forever the threat of marine disasters caused by the failure of old oil vapor lamps. Mr. Hibben also pioneered in the art of floodlighting. His installations now illuminate the Statue of Liberty, the Washington Monument, Natural Bridge, Va., and many scenic caves throughout the country. He took a major part in lighting the Holland Tunnel in New York City, the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago and the New York World's Fair.

Mr. Hibben believes he is the only engineer who ever went on a fishing trip for business, and then made his catch with invisible ultraviolet light for bait! In 1937, Mr. Hibben joined a deep-sea fishing expedition to Bermuda under the direction of Dr. William Beebe of the New York Zoological Society. Using a weird cast-steel ball with two quartz glass eyes, Dr. Beebe and Mr. Hibben proved that deep-sea creatures are attracted by the black light of ultraviolet ray lamps. A 10,000-volt electric arc mechanism was used to create ultraviolet radiations through the eyes of the "baby bathysphere". Lowered to great depths and constituting a potent lure, it enabled the party to catch many rare specimens alive for the first time.

On another trip to Bermuda, Mr. Hibben brought with him the world's only "century meter" which he developed in the Westinghouse Laboratories. He installed it in Crystal Cave to measure the growth of stalagmites. The "century meter" is a glass vacuum tube some two and a half feet long and five inches in diameter. Inside it is a specially calibrated ruler made of non-tarnishing, non-expanding steel. By measuring the growth of stalagmites,

scientists of the future may be able to determine the age of the earth and especially the periods of glaciation.

From attic to cellar, every part of Mr. Hibben's home has been a proving ground at one time or another for some strange lighting experiment. In the basement, he has grown tulips under electric light. His daughter's room was once equipped with "black light" and a phosphorescent pot of flowers which glowed brilliantly in the dark. Until recently, the ceiling of one room was adorned with two gay-colored parakeets. Like the flowers, the parakeets lit up when the room was in darkness.

As past national secretary of the American Illuminating Engineers Society, Mr. Hibben has contributed many papers to conventions and has lectured on lighting subjects throughout the United States and Canada, and in England, France and Holland. His speaking tours for Westinghouse have taken him to nearly every major city in the United States.

Mr. Hibben is active in the Society of American Military Engineers, the Engineers' Club of New York, the Montclair Society of Engineers, the Electrical Association of New York, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the London Illuminating Engineering Society, and the Sigma Nu Fraternity.

## --THINNING RANKS

*(continued from page five)*

House, while our larger untrained group of militia fled in disorder.

Fortunately Optometry's unorganized group is slowly but surely being replaced by a well trained minority. If this minority can, while benefiting from the advantages of its training, still retain or regain the determination of Optometry's pioneers, we can view our fewer numbers with calm and satisfaction.

## --CARE OF THE EYES

(continued from page four)

plain of poor eyesight.

Before a child enters school it is essential that parents have a definite knowledge of the visual condition of each child and no child should be permitted to commence his studies until he has had a careful examination of the eyes, and if any defects are found they should be corrected.

Defective vision is a handicap to which no parent would, knowingly, subject his child. That many parents of children with defective vision do not realize the existence of this handicap, is the reason many children do not have their defective eyesight corrected. The one way of knowing whether or not your child's sight is right, is to have it examined by a competent optometrist. Have it examined now — this week — and if defective, correct it. It may mean a new life for your youngster.

## --SOPH SLANTS

(continued from page eleven)

and Rogolsky's disposition are things that will not easily be forgotten by all.

But seriously I know that on behalf of the whole Sophomore Class, we wish these lads and all the other Seniors not mentioned here, the very best of luck and happiness to all.

Before I leave till September I have one poem I would like to dedicate to all the graduating Seniors.

One ship goes West,  
One ship goes East,  
By the self same wind that blows,  
It's the set of the sails  
And not the gales  
Which determines the way it goes.

Happy voyage to you Seniors!

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